

Considerăm  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  și spațiul metric  $(\mathbb{R}^n, d_2)$ , unde  $d_2: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\| \cdot \|_{\text{met.}}$   
 $d$

$$d_2(x, y) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$$

Fie  $n=2$ ,  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  și  $r > 0$ .

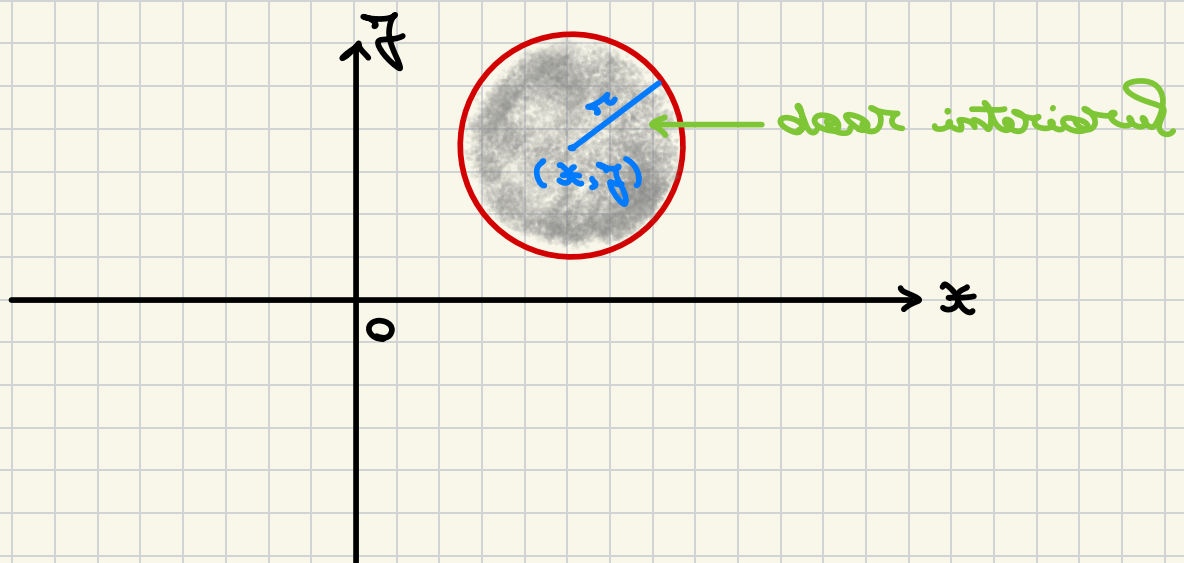
$$1) B((x, y), r) = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid d((x, y), (x, y)) < r \} =$$

$$= \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \sqrt{(x-x)^2 + (y-y)^2} < r \} =$$

$$= \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x-x)^2 + (y-y)^2 < r^2 \} =$$

$$= \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x-x)^2 + (y-y)^2 < r^2 \} = \text{discul deschis}$$

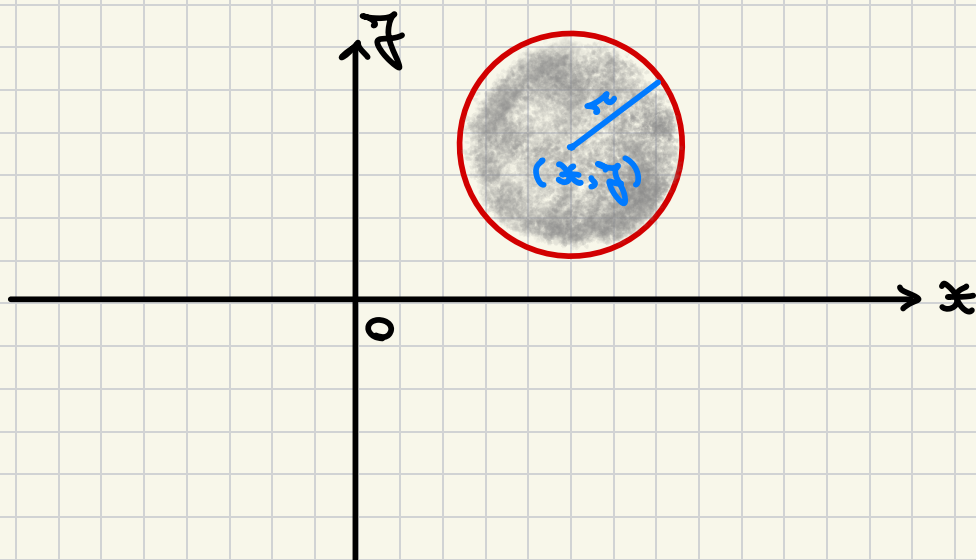
de centru  $(x, y)$  și rază  $r$



$$2) B[(x, y), r] = \overline{B}((x, y), r) = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid$$

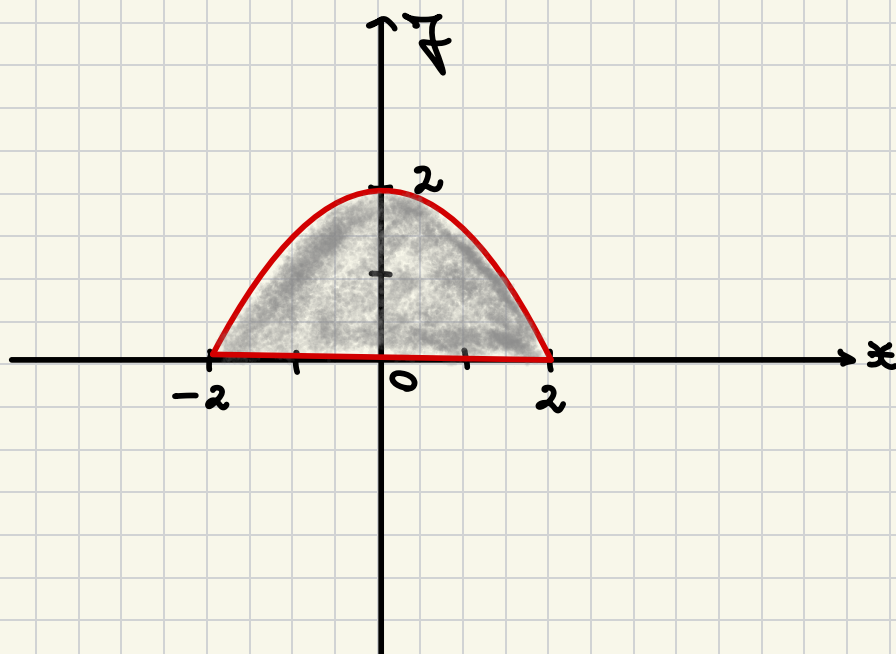
$$d((x, y), (x, y)) \leq r = \dots = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x-x)^2 + (y-y)^2 \leq$$

$$r^2 \} = \text{discul închis de centru } (x, y) \text{ și rază } r$$



- 1) Faceți analiza topologică a mulțimii  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ , unde  $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 4, y \geq 0\}$ .

Sol.:



1)  $\overset{\circ}{A} = ?$

$$(x, y) \in \overset{\circ}{A} \Leftrightarrow (\exists) \pi > 0 \text{ a.t. } B((x, y), \pi) \subset A$$

$$\overset{\circ}{A} \subset A$$

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 4, y > 0\} \subset A$$

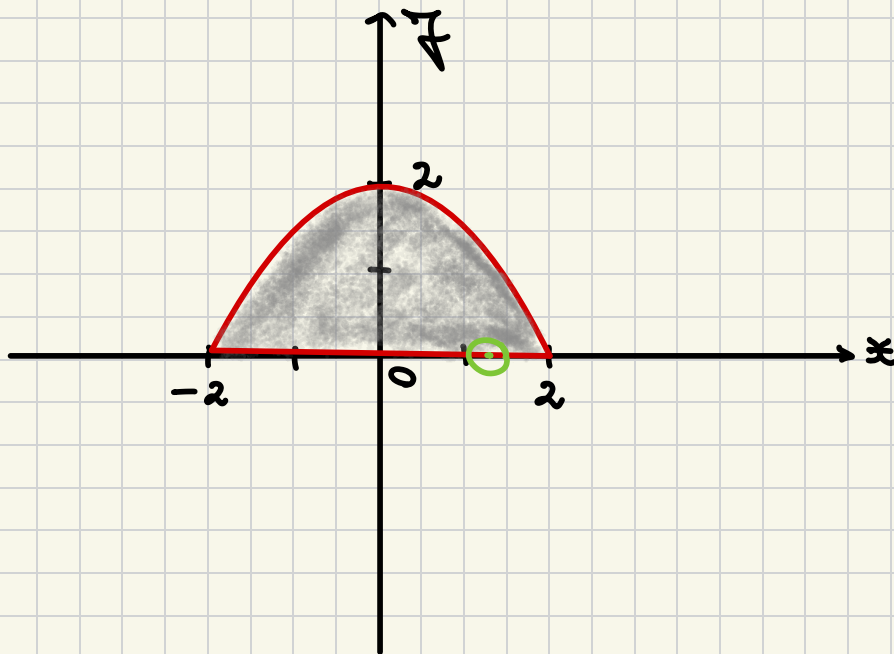
$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 4, y > 0\} \text{ deschisă} \} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 4, y > 0\} \subset \overset{\circ}{A}$$

Exemplar,  $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 4, y > 0\} \subset \overset{\circ}{A} \subset$   
 $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 4, y = 0\}$

Studium dacă  $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 4, y = 0\} \subset \overset{\circ}{A}$   
 $\overset{||}{(-2, 2) \times \{0\}}$

Fie  $(x, y) \in \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 4, y = 0\}$   
 $(x, y) \in \overset{\circ}{A} \Leftrightarrow (\exists) r > 0$  a.t.  $B((x, y), r) \subset A$



Dacă  $(x, y) \notin \overset{\circ}{A}$

Exemplar,  $\overset{\circ}{A} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 4, y > 0\}$

2)  $\bar{A} = ?$

$$(x, y) \in \bar{A} \Leftrightarrow (\forall) \varepsilon > 0, \text{ avem } B((x, y), \varepsilon) \cap A \neq \emptyset$$
$$A \subset \bar{A}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0 \} &\supset A \\ \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0 \} &\text{ include } \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

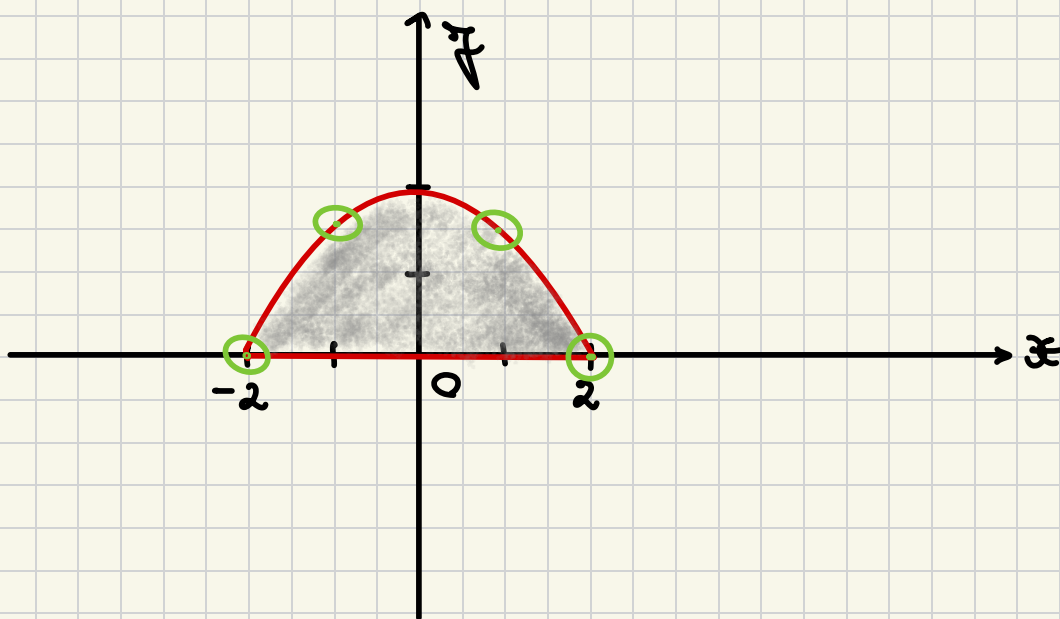
$$\Rightarrow \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0 \} \supset \bar{A}$$

$$\text{Deci, avem } \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 4, y \geq 0 \} \subset \bar{A} \subset \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0 \}$$

$$\text{Studiam dac\u0103 } \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 4, y \geq 0 \} \subset \bar{A}$$

$$\text{Fie } (x, y) \in \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 4, y \geq 0 \}$$

$$(x, y) \in \bar{A} \Leftrightarrow (\forall) \varepsilon > 0, \text{ avem } B((x, y), \varepsilon) \cap A \neq \emptyset$$



$$\text{Deci } (x, y) \in \bar{A}.$$

$$\text{Rezult\u0103, } \bar{A} = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0 \}$$

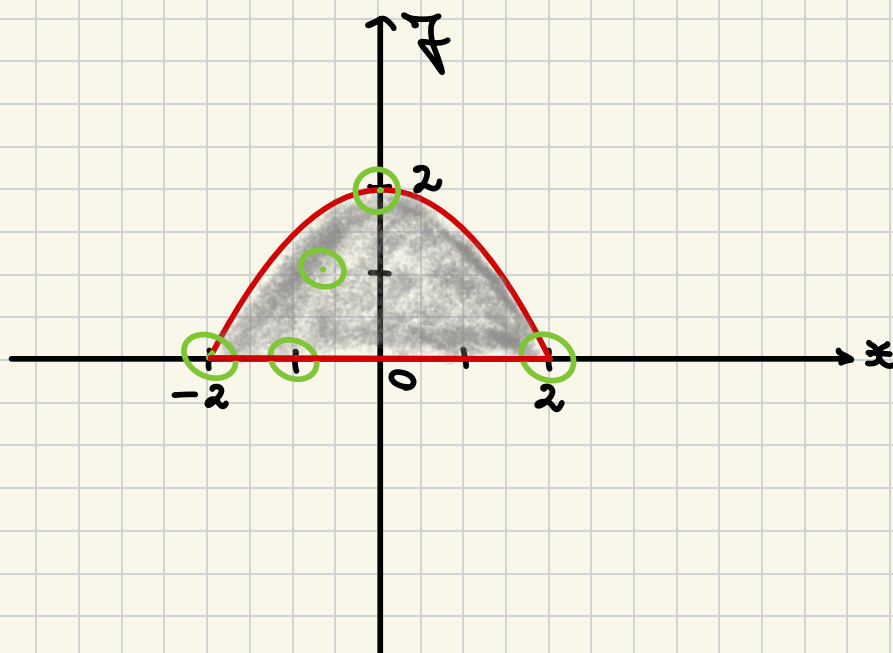
3)  $A' = ?$

$$(x, y) \in A' \Leftrightarrow (\forall) r > 0, \text{ around } B((x, y), r) \cap (A \setminus \{(x, y)\}) \neq \emptyset$$

$$A' \subset \bar{A} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0\}$$

$$\text{Für } (x, y) \in \bar{A} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0\}$$

$$(x, y) \in A' \Leftrightarrow (\forall) r > 0, \text{ around } B((x, y), r) \cap (A \setminus \{(x, y)\}) \neq \emptyset$$



Deci  $(x, y) \in A'$

$$\text{Für } (x, y) \in A' = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0\}$$

$$4) \text{Für } (A) = \partial A = \bar{A} \setminus A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0\} \setminus$$

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 4, y > 0\} =$$

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 4, y \geq 0\} \cup$$

$$\cup \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 4, y = 0\}$$

$$(-2, 2) \times \{0\}$$

$$5) \text{Für } (A) = \partial A = \bar{A} \setminus A' = \emptyset \quad \square$$

1. Faceți analiza topologică a mulțimii  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ , unde  $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 4, y \geq 0\} \cup \{(3, 4)\}$ .

2. Studiați continuitatea funcțiilor:

a)  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & ; (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & ; (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

Sol.:

$f$  continuă pe  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$  (operații cu funcții elementare)

Studiem continuitatea lui  $f$  în  $(0, 0)$ .

Fie  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ .

$$|f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| = \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - 0 \right| = \frac{|xy|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} =$$

$$|x| \cdot \frac{|y|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq$$

$\leq 1$  (explicatie:

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{y^2} = |y| \Rightarrow \frac{|y|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq 1)$$

$$\leq |x| \xrightarrow{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} 0$$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = f(0, 0) \Rightarrow f$  continuă în  $(0, 0)$   $\square$

2)  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}; & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & ; (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

Sol.:

$f$  continuă pe  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$  (operații cu funcții elementare)

Studiem continuitatea lui  $f$  în  $(0, 0)$ .

Alegem  $(x_m, y_m) = (\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{m})$ ,  $(\forall) m \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Avem } \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} (x_m, y_m) &\stackrel{d_2}{=} (0, 0) \text{ și } \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_m, y_m) = \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_m y_m}{x_m^2 + y_m^2} = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{m}}{\frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{1}{m^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 = f(0, 0) \end{aligned}$$

Deci  $f$  nu este continuă în  $(0, 0)$   $\square$

3. Fie  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x}; & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & ; x = 0 \end{cases}$

Studiați continuitatea și uniform continuitatea lui  $f$ .

Sol.:

$f$  continuă pe  $\mathbb{R}^*$  (operații cu funcții elementare)

Studiem continuitatea lui  $f$  în 0.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0) \text{ („0 \cdot mărginit = 0")}$$

Deci  $f$  este continuă în 0.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left( x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)' = \sin \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) + x \left( \cos \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \\ &= \sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x}, (\forall) x \in \mathbb{R}^* \end{aligned}$$

$$|f'(x)| = \left| \sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq \underbrace{\left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| + \left| -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \right|}_{\leq 1} \leq$$

$$\leq 1 + \frac{1}{|x|} \underbrace{|\cos \frac{1}{x}|}_{\leq 1} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{|x|} \leq 1 + 1 = 2, \quad (\forall) x \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

Deci  $f|_{(-\infty, -1]}$  uniform continuă și  $f|_{[1, +\infty)}$  uniform continuă

$\left. \begin{array}{l} f|_{[-1, 1]} \text{ continuă} \\ [-1, 1] \text{ mulțime compactă} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f|_{[-1, 1]} \text{ uniform continuă}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} f|_{(-\infty, -1]} \text{ uniform continuă} \\ f|_{[-1, 1]} \text{ uniform continuă} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f|_{(-\infty, 1]} \text{ uniform continuă}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} f|_{(-\infty, 1]} \text{ uniform continuă} \\ f|_{[1, +\infty)} \text{ uniform continuă} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ uniform continuă} \quad \square$

4. Fie  $A = \{m \mid m \in \mathbb{N}^* \setminus \{1\}\}$  și  $B = \{m + \frac{1}{m} \mid m \in \mathbb{N}^* \setminus \{1\}\}$

și  $f: A \cup B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in A \\ 2, & x \in B \end{cases}$$



Arătăm că  $f|_A$  este uniform continuă (i.e.

$f$  uniform continuă pe  $A$ ),  $f|_B$  este uniform continuă

(i.e.  $f$  uniform continuă pe  $B$ ) și  $f$  nu este uniform continuă.

Sol.:

Fie  $(x_k)_k \subset A$  și  $(y_k)_k \subset A$  a.î.  $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} (x_k - y_k) = 0$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x_k) - f(y_k)) = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - 1) = 0$$

Deci  $f|_A$  uniform continuă

Analog  $f|_B$  uniform continuă

alegem  $(x_k)_k \subset A \cup B$ ,  $x_k = k$ ,  $(\forall) k \in \mathbb{N}^* \setminus \{1\}$  și  
 $(y_k)_k \subset A \cup B$ ,  $y_k = k + \frac{1}{k}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{N}^* \setminus \{1\}$

$$\text{Fie } \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} (x_k - y_k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left( k - \left( k + \frac{1}{k} \right) \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{k} \right) = 0 \text{ și } \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x_k) - f(y_k)) =$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - 2) = -1 \neq 0$$

Deci  $f$  nu este uniform continuă (pe  $A \cup B$ )  $\square$